

Arsenic Treatment

Presented by

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Regulatory Background

- World Health Organization recommended a 10 ppb arsenic standard in 1993.
- European Union has compliance date of December 2003.
- US has compliance date of January 23, 2006.
- Some US small systems may get time extensions for compliance.

US Impact

- 3,341 small systems
- 104 large systems

US Small Systems

- Serves at least 25 residents
- Serves less than 10,000 residents







- 114 public systems with arsenic levels greater than 10 μ /L (10 parts per billion)
- 80 of these serve less than 1,000 people
- Does not include pueblos and reservations
- Some larger communities impacted at 10 parts per billion

Albuquerque

Artesia

Los Lunas

- Bernalillo

Carlsbad

Lovington

Rio Rancho

Columbus

Ruidoso

Hobbs

- Socorro







- San Ysidro, New Mexico (~ 240 residents)
 - Source water exceeds 50 ppb standard.
 - Implemented point-of-use, reverse osmosis treatment.
 - Desires alternative treatment technology because of regulatory compliance concerns.
- Fallon, Nevada (~ 11,000 residents)
 - 100 ppb arsenic.
 - Chlorinates water, no other treatment.
 - Will spend \$13M for enhanced coagulation/pressure filter media facility and distribution system
- Severn Trent, a large international water company, is utilizing granular ferric media in its central England water systems.
- Commercial arsenic treatment has been implemented in health centers, schools, bottled water plants, and a few communities.





Historical/Ongoing Experiences (Examples)

- The American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AwwaRF) has/is sponsoring approximately 20 projects related to arsenic treatment, including:
 - Piloting arsenic treatment technologies at various US locations.
 - Investigating the impact of water chemistry on treatment performance.
 - Examining issues associated with point-of-use technologies.
 - Understand residuals management/disposal.
- The University of New Mexico is piloting granular media at several New Mexico Indian tribe locations.





Current Technical Status

- Granular ferric media work for some, but not all, systems.
 - High silica levels, high water pH, and other water chemistry issues are problematic.
 - Water chemistry decision tool not available.

• Other technologies, such as enhanced coagulation/filtration processes, likely to be implemented, particularly by larger water systems.

Local Water chemistry is very important

to technology success and cost





Other Issues

- Arsenic treatment costs may be large, particularly for some small systems.
- Many groundwater systems lack treatment infrastructure and/or capabilities (technical, managerial, financial).
- Arsenic treatment experience is not available to support decision making.
- "Small systems are being asked in some cases for the first time to grapple with a whole new set of public health challenges." (Report to Congress: Small Systems Arsenic Implementation Issues, EPA 815-R-02-003, March 2002)







- Better definition of water chemistry impacts on technology performance.
- New arsenic treatments where water chemistry precludes use of ferric media.
- New or improved arsenic treatments that lower costs.
- Additional small system arsenic treatment experience to facilitate decision-making.
- Financial and technical support to small systems.





US EPA Efforts

- Development of innovative technologies by small businesses.
- Small system demonstration of commercial technologies
 - 17 small systems selected for possible demonstrations.
 - Requesting vendor proposals for full-scale, one-year demonstrations.
 - Expect to fund 10 12 proposals.
 - Expect to start demonstrations in about a year.
- Technical assistance and training.
- Enhanced internal EPA research (water chemistry impacts, management of arsenic treatment wastes, impacts on distribution system).





Sandia National Laboratories Efforts

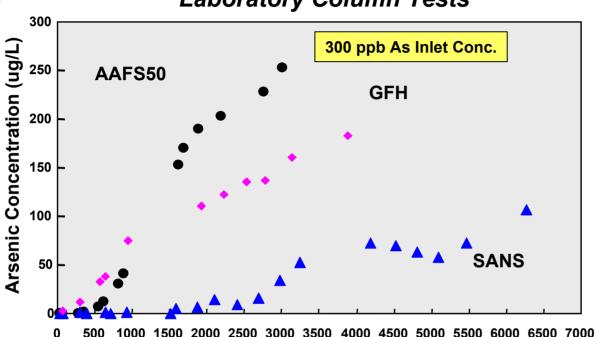
- Invent, field test, and commercialize innovative materials for filter media or enhanced coagulation processes.
 - Materials/processes that work in difficult water chemistries.
 - Materials/processes that have reduced costs.
- Planning a program with AwwaRF and WERC that:
 - Utilizes an expert workshop to define key technology gaps.
 - Includes a broad-based innovative technology development effort.
 - Does field testing of new or improved technologies (including precommercial).
 - Provides economic information and technology assistance to US water systems with emphasis on small and Indian tribe needs.





Sandia National Laboratories: SANS™ Media

Laboratory Column Tests



| Water Influent | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Anion</u> | SNL H ₂ O |
| HCO ₃ - | 131 ppm |
| H ₃ SiO ₄ - | 67 ppm |
| Cl- | 31 ppm |
| SO ₄ -2 | 30 ppm |
| F- | 0.9 ppm |
| NO_3^- | 0.3 ppm |
| As (V) | 300 ppb |
| pН | 8 |
| EBCT | 5 min. |

Bed Volumes Treated

SANS Materials Pass Toxicity
Characteristic Leaching
Procedure (TCLP)









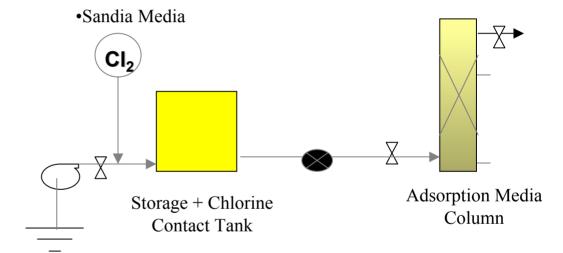
KIRTLAND AFB FIELD TRIAL OF DIFFERENT ARSENIC ADSORPTION MEDIA





Media Under Evaluation

- •Activated alumina (ALCAN-AASF50)
- •Granular Ferric Oxyhydroxide (GFH)



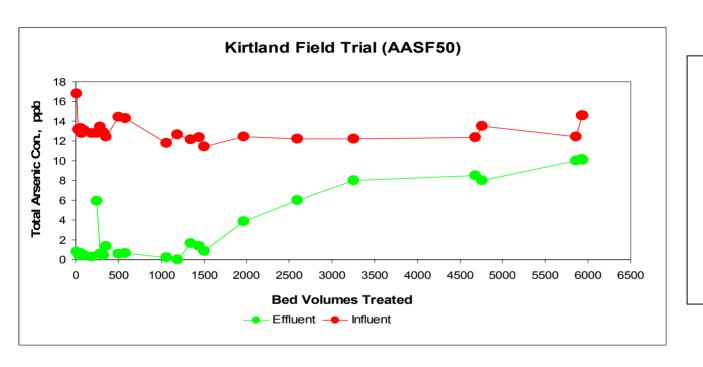
Process Operations Parameters

- •Empty Bed Contact Time (media volume/flow rate) = 5 min
- •Flow = 1.0 L/min (1440 L/day)
- •Media volume = 5.0 L





RESULTS TO DATE - ACTIVATED ALUMINA



Influent Water Quality

$$As(v) = 12-15 ppb$$

$$pH = 7.5-8.3$$

$$HCO_3^- = 70-100 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$SO_4^{2-} = 25-40 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$H_3SiO_4^- = 50-80 \text{ mg/L}$$

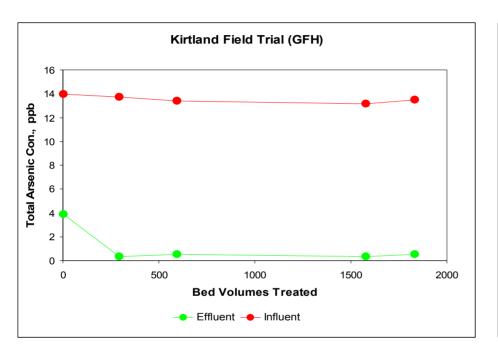
Column breakthrough(approaching 10 ppb As(v)) roughly at 5500 bed volumes of water treated (29,000 Liters of water)

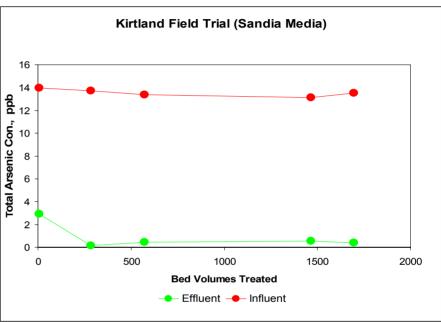




RESULTS TO DATE

Granular Ferric Oxyhydroxide (GFH) and Sandia SANS™ Media





At 1,800 bed volumes of operation (9,000 Liters of water) both GFH and Sandia Media is removing arsenic at greater than 96% efficiency







- Participation in expert workshop to define key technology gaps.
- Enhanced cross-border communications (El Paso/Juarez).
- Collaborative field testing of new technologies.
- Information exchange on technology effectiveness.



